BOARD OF EDUCATION. October 6, 1890.

Board met in regular monthly ses sion with President Morrison in the chair and Messrs. Smith and Gardner present. Mr. Koontz absent. Minutes of meetings held Sept.

and 23 read and approved.

The Mis of A. D. C. Harvey for four chairs, \$2, John Spearing for furnishing and putting in glass, \$8.25, N. W. Clark for work on roof, \$2.80, and M. H. Gardner for printing and distributing course of study, \$9.10, were on motion allowed.

October 7, 1890. Special meeting called to consider a demand made by a number of colored high school pupils for admission into the white high school department. Morrison, Smith and Gardner pres-

ent. Mr. Koontz absent. After several attempts to arrive at a conclusion in the matter so as to satisfy all concerned, and after a lengthy discussion as to the probable result of a mixture of the races in the school at this time it was decided to adjourn the meeting until next morning in order that the parents of the colored pupils might be heard in the matter.

On motion Samuel H. Smith was allowed the sum of \$34.25, attorney's fees and expenses in the settlement of old bond matters.

October 8, 1890. Board met as per adjournment with Morrison, Smith and Gardner present. Mr. Koontz absent,

After a further discussion of questions at issue it was decided that the colored high school pupils should take a room just across the hall from the white department (there being an in sufficient number of scats in this room to accommodate them) and be under the immediate supervision and training of the superintendent, who is to hear their recitations at the same time and in connection with the classes of the white high school department. A motion to this effect was unanimously carried and the matter was thus amicably adjusted so far as the colored patrons, the superintendent and the board of education are concerned.

Our Post Flag.

Eight years ago the ladies of Baxter Springs and vicinity presented to the G. A. R. post of this city a handsome silk flag. Since that time the flag has been present at every state encampment and at five national encamp- geration to state that for every dollar ments. It has visited San Francisco, Portland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Columbus, Ohio, but the late reunion here was a little too much for the old flag, with its four days rain upon it. It is now completely ruined and ought to be replaced at once, considering the amount of hard work and time which has been spent in getting up and conducting the past reunious by the memchase a new flag and then present it ence in our current liabilities. to Baxter post, No. 123, in recognition of their services during the past.

The Largest Deer on Record. The following letter from Dr. J. M. Duncan fully explains itself:

CHAUTAUQUA SPRINGS, KAN., ? October 4, 1890.

C. D. Meserve, Esq., Captain of Baxter Springs Guu Club, Baxter Springs. DEAR SIR: I have just returned from a two days visit among the rocky cliffs and deep canyons of the Happy Hunting Grounds of America in company with four others. The results are, three fine deer, two large turkey gobblers, plenty of fish and other small game. One of the party is supposed to have slain the largest deer on record. His gross weight was 325 pounds. From the tip of the nose to the point of hoofs of the hinder feet measured 11 feet 8 inches. The antlers were in circumference at the base 516 inches. Each antler measured 341 inches from base to tip of main shaft, and each carried 7 spikes, 2 of clear tallow all over the ribs was a each, making a total of \$916. full half inch thick and on the saddle | Monday the Senecas were paid a toof the croup was 134 inches deep.

This animal was weighed and dressed by Mr. John Harshbarger, a butcher of Chantauqua Springs, Kan., and the measuring was done at the camp day and that tribe received \$2,408. body was yet warm and supple by J. M. DUNCAN. Yours truly,

There will be a Union Prayer Meeting at the Methodist church next Thursday night at 7:30. Bring your

-Last September was the coolest September in twenty-three years in Kansus excepting September, 1888.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

What it Costs, Burlington Nonparett.

It will, according to the statement of Senator Allison, require about \$460,000,000 to pay the total expense sas Figures" in Friday's Capital, we of the general government for the give below a tabulation of those sig-fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. According to other authorities, such as state in the last ten years; statistics istry will be invoked to increase the Senator Cartiele, of Kentucky, it will which are their own commentary, require fully \$500,000,000, if not more. which are a trenchant reply to all the Senator Allison says that the expense of running the government for the fiscal year ending 1890, was \$411,000,000, ress in all lines of advancing civilizaand that the receipts from all sources aggregated \$460,000,000, thus leaving cannot be paralleled by any other state in the union: mate, however, the money the government paid out for its silver purchases, and the amount required to pay off claims against the government, are not included.

It would be safe to assume that deducting those two items from the alleged \$49,000,000 surplus, as claimed by Senator Allison, there would really not be a dollar of available surplus in the treasury with which to begin the fiscal year of 1891.

In the \$460,000,000, or \$500,000,000 which will be required to meet the liabilities of the current fiscal year no account is made of the probable amount that will be necessary to meet the pension claims under the new law, which last item of expense will doubtless increase the total liability to something over \$60,000,000 more than the figures given by Allison and Carlisle. both Senators

In considering these enormous sums required to defray the current expenses of the government, it should be borne in mind that the largest single appropriation is that known as the "River and Harbor Bill;" one of the most uniformly and shamelessly extravagant measures of all the aunual raids made upon the treasury. There is probably more jobbery and corruption connected with this appro-priation than with any other of the numerous plunder schemes which disgrace our national legislature. Millions of dollars of the people's money is annually voted away by our representatives in congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the majority of which are never improved, the balance of which need no improvement. Large sums are thus appropriated simply to give politicians and their friends a magnificent opportunity to rob the people. It is no exagappropriated by congress for the purpose at least sixty cents goes into the pockets of boodlers, and that the re-maining forty cents is in the main, worse than wasted through the incompetence of engineers and the poor work

If the proper economy and honesty were exercised in this matter of riv-

When to the saving which a wise economy and an honest disbursement of this appropriation would make is added the total saving from the same running the government, including the pension account would easily be reduced not less than \$100,000,000 an-

It is appalling to think of how the people of this country are thus impos-ed upon and robbed by congressional boodlers, their friends and sympathizers. It is high time that a sudden halt be called at this point, and that reform should supplant the existing corruption in the administration of national finances.

With the lopping off of the millions of dollars wasted by corruption and extravagance every vear, a tariff for revenue only would be ample to meet legitimate demands.

> Indian Payments. Seneca Dispatch.

Quapaw Agency, made a payment to which on each antler measured 10 the Shawnee Indians. There are 80 inches in length each. The cut of in the tribe, and they were paid \$11.45

of the tribe. There are 263 of the Senecas.

The Peoria payment came off Tues near where he was slain and while the There are between 160 and 165 Indians belonging to that tribe and they received about \$14.60 each.

This makes a total of over \$6,000 With two more railroads Columbus paid to the Indians at the Quapaw land, and 1,100 acres lying back from will double in population in less than two years time.—Advocate.

A great many of the Indians do all of the would be rather abrupt, to say their trading in Seneca, so our mertal than the flow of water over their trading in Seneca, so our mertal than the flow of water over their trading in Seneca, so our mertal trading in Seneca,

Electric Bitters.

special mention. All who have used inexhaustible. If this plant, soon to be Electric Bitters sing the same song constructed, proves to be a success of praise.—A purer medicine does and there is no reason to believe that it not exist and it is guaranteed to do will not—the power now running to will that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and will cure all diseases of the Liver and youd the comprehension of the mind, is over 50 pounds prespital which, The best salve in the world for Salt Rheum and other affections a similar nature. Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sa't caused by impure blood.—Will drive Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chap Malaris from the system and prevent ped Hands, Chilblains , Corns, and al as well as cure all malarial fevers,-

Progress of Kansas Topeka Capital.

For the benefit of many who did not see the article entitled "Some Kanwhich are a trenchant reply to all the slanderers of Kansas, which show the tion during the last decade, and which FIELD CROPS.

1880 number of acres	6,821,572
	7,952,688
1899 value of St	
Gain 65 per cent 8	
LIVE STOCK.	
1000 value of	1.263,986
1839 " "	0,120,400
Gain 88 per cent 81	4,562,510
FARM PRODUCTS.	
1880 value of (including field crops), \$1	
Gain 83 per cent 90	86,984,039
ASSESSED VALUATION.	
1880 total assess d value of all prop., \$10	90,570,761 90,813 9dI
Gain 116 per cent	0.243,140
POPULATION.	
1880 number of inhabitants	996,096
1869 ** ** **	1,464,914
Gain 47 per cent	465,615
The census of 1890 gives Kansas 1,6	580,000. a
total gain in ten years of 69 per cent.	fourth in
percentage and fourth numerically in t	he union
-a better record than any other state.	
MANUFACTURES.	
1880 invested amount of	11,192,315
Gain 159 per cent 81	7,834,445
achools.	TO A COURSE OF THE PARTY OF THE
1880 districts number of	6,134
1888	8,765
Gain 43 per cent	2,641
1880 school property value of 4	4,633,044 8,608,202
Gain 86 per cent 1	3,975, lus
1880 children of school age, number	840,647 532,010
Gain 56 per cent	191,363
1850 number of edifices	964
1888	1,956
Gain 103 per cent	9.12
1880 church property, value of	2,430,385

The Utilization of Niagara Falls. Scientific American A contract was awarded on Septem-

ber 13 to Rogers & Clemens, of New lel to Niagara river for the Cataract Construction Company. The consid- thus abuses it. eration involved is not announced. A executed by the firm. Work will be commenced immediately, and must be finished in January, 1892. In 1886 the Niagara River Hydraulic Power Serv-diphtheria occurring in his own son, er Company was incorporated by a in which a rapid change for the better er and harbor appropriations, the expenses of the government would be re- various times the charter was amend- pearance of erysipelas on the face. Niagara Falls works which will de- the appearance of ervsipelas, and in cause in other items, the expense of The sub-contract just awarded is the idea of inoculating diphtheria cases first decided move which proves to with blood taken from patients sufferthe public that the preliminaries are ing from erysipelas, and he states that nearly finished, and that it is certain in several cases in which he employed the works are to be built. At the this procedure cure resulted. Later present time the contractor has a com- on he practiced inoculation of other mission in Europe studying plans of cases of diphtheria with cultures of plants of a similar nature, with a view | the microbe of crysipelas in agaragar, of ascertaining the most practical and likewise noticed the disappearance method of constructing the Niagara of the symptoms of diphtheria. He plant. Up to date plans for any portion of the plant, excepting the tunnel, have not been adopted. Consequently the manner of connecting the tunnel with the upper river is not known. ity to cause uneasiness. He concludes There will, however, be a canal, either by stating that, if his observations and with or without a series of transverse experiences are confirmed, this treatthe water to penstocks and thence upon turbine wheels. The tunnel, which is to be merely a tail race, will receive the water from the turbines, conduct-Friday last, Maj. T. J. Moore, at the ing it below the falls. The details upon which this tunnel is to be constructed are at hand. It is to start at 120 feet will be obtained. It will be It will bur 2814 feet high, 18 feet wide, with a thest root. semicircular top of 9 feet radius, and 2. In the fall bore a hole 1 inch in straight sides. The fall will be 36 feet diameter, 10 inches deep, into the cen-

to the mile. The company owns 225 acres of land along the river suitable for mill sites, 75 acres under water adjacent to said It would be rather abrupt, to say their trading in Scheen, so that the falls amounts to 12,785,455 cubic the least, if we should call you a liar, chants are benefited considerably by the falls amounts to 12,785,455 cubic feet a minute. To develop 119,000 horse power with a 120 foot fall would require but one-fifth of one per cent

> Great Things in Store. Sioux GMy Journal.

population shall render it necessary, intellect, learning and inventive genius will do for agriculture what has been done for manufacturing, and the food producing capacity will be enormously developed. Land will be reclaimed from moisture and aridity and chemproduction. Chemists believe that a method will soon be discoverd for making the free nitrogen of atmosphere available for the production of crops. When this discovery is made a hundred bushels of grain will be raised from an acre that now prooldest industry, is yet in the infancy shirked or postponed .- Senator Morrill. of its development. When the great minds of the world shall grapple with the subject some as startling discoveries may be expected touching food production as have surprised mankind in the mastery of time and space in the matter of communication.

> A Word About Fruit. Wichita Eagle.

A farmer in western Missouri has an apple orchard which contains 160 acres. He will raise this season 20,-000 barrels of apples, for which he expects to receive \$60,000. It is asserted that the fruit is worth more money than the land on which it grew; but this can hardly be. Whatever the land would sell for, its value cannot but be estimated at what it is capable of producing and the cash returns realized therefrom. There are farms in this county whose yields of fruit are worth more, or would be if utilized to the best advantage, than their yields of anything else, but which valuable fruits are allowed to go to waste, largely, either from carelessness or want of facilities for handling and taking care of it. Almost all fruits are as valuable and often more saleable when evaporated, canned or preserved than in their fresh state, and the expense of treating the fruit this way is but little if any more in time and money than of marketing it as gathered, unless there is a good market close at hand.

It may be safely asserted that what is sufficient to constitute a fair profit on the year's operations if turned to proper account. This is a high compliment to the generosity of nature, but it is anything but a compliment York city, to construct a tunnel paral- to the thrift and energy and good management of the individual who

bond in the sum of \$300,000 has been Treatment of Diphtheria by Inoculation. In the Repertoire de Pharmacie for tions were made all special treatment was suspended, and in no case did the erysipelas present any sufficient gravdangers.

To Destroy Stumps.

1. Bore a hole 1 inch in diameter, 18 inches deep, into the center of the stump, and put in I ounce of saltpeter, filling up with water and plugging up a point below the fulls under the sus- the hole. This should be done in the pension bridge, extending through the fall. In the spring the plug is to be rock to the upper river to a point 6,700 taken out, a half a gill of kerosene tal of \$2,791, about \$10.60 to each one feet from its mouth, where a head of poured into the hole and set on fire. It will burn out the stump to the far-2. In the fall bore a hole I inch in

ter of the stump, and put in a hall very tight. In the spring the whole stump and roots through all their ramifica-

The question of adding free sugar to the breakfast table presents even a stronger case than tea and coffee presented in 1872 for like treatment. Every dollar of the duty imposed This remedy is becoming so well of this volume. From these figures it nown and so popular as to need no will be seen that the power is almost comes out of the poor as well as of the estimating the duty paid at 2 cents per pound, will prove a positive saving to overy family of five persons of not less than \$5. Beyond this, if by a ped Hands, Children, and all as well as cure all malarial levers.—
Skin Eruptious, and positively cure
Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give prefet satisfaction or money refusee. price 25 per box at all Drug stores.

Agriculture has merely scratched a bounty we can in a few years do what small portion of the earth's sull. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refusee. Price 50 cents and all Drug stores.

Agriculture has merely scratched a bounty we can in a few years do what small portion of the earth's sull. There has been felt no urgent need for increasing the food production capacity of the land. When increasing ply our sugar by home production, we

shall keep at home over \$90,000,000 now sent to Cuba and elsewhere never to return, and shall also open an important field of profitable agricultural enterprise in many of our States. If we were next year required to pay i bounty upon a product equal to that of the past year, it would amount to \$8,000,000, but all of the sugar presented will not be likely to reach the saccharine standard of 80 degrees, and the amount, therefore, would be less. It may be an experiment, but it is an experiment already tested by many naraised from an acre that now pro-duces but twenty. Agriculture, the and its possibilities are too great to be-

> The passenger department of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis R. R. Co. has secured the original plates of the New York Herald of April 15th, 1865, and has reproduced that number of the Herald for circulation. The paper gives telegraphic information of the assassinaton of Lincoln and all details in connection therewith, evacution of Richmond, Jeff Davis' proclamation, surrender of Lee's army, Sherman's address to his army, extracts from southern papers, etc. A copy will be mailed to any addressupon receipt of six cents in postage stamps. Address

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

CHICAGO.



BEST ON EARTH

J. M. COOPER. SOLE AGENT.

COAL!

Thankful for past favors W. D .. bers of our own home post. We believe that our citizens and business
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The fever rapidly fell, the false memthe old stand of the old stand, where he is at
the old stand of the old stand o PENNICK announces that he is at Company the contract to construct at great improvement coincident with customers, and invites as many new ones as possible to call and see him at velop 119,000 horse power. Since that one of them the crysivelas occurred the yard or leave orders with Cooper time the contractor has been preparing on the leg and not on the face. These & Hodgkins, Brewster Bros., or O. N. Baldwin and they will receive immediate attention. Terms cash, and no mistake.

W. D. PENNICK.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

further adds that when the inocula- J. M. English & Co.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS. ot all Kinds Constantly on Hand .

surface conduits, which will conduct ment should rob diphtheria of all its Poultry. Fish and Game in Their Season.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS.

Merker, the Tailor,

INVESTMENT CO. BUILDING,

BANTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.